

[Search](#)

- [Sign Up](#)
- [Sign In](#)

[Research and Media Network](#)

Bringing people together to improve communication of research findings

- [Main](#)
- [My Page](#)
- [Members](#)
- [Photos](#)
- [Videos](#)
- [Forum](#)
- [Groups](#)
- [Blogs](#)
- [All Blog Posts](#)
- [My Blog](#)
- [Add](#)



Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Anacardium occidentale L. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." Indian Medicinal Plants. (1918)].

- Posted by [Pankaj Oudhia](#) on April 30, 2014 at 2:53
- [View Blog](#)

Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Anacardium occidentale L. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." *Indian Medicinal Plants*. (1918)].

Pankaj Oudhia

Introduction

Based on Ethnobotanical surveys since year 1990 in different parts of India Pankaj Oudhia has documented vital information about Medicinal Plants mentioned in the famous publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918). Through this research document Pankaj Oudhia has tried to present original document with additional notes. For complete paper with pictures, Interactive Tables, Video and Audio clips please visit pankajoudhia.com

For original publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918) please visit <https://archive.org/details/indianmedicinalp01kirt>

327. — *Anacardium occidentale*, Linn., h.f.b.i.,

ii. 20, Roxb., 342.

Vern. : — Kajii (H.) ; Hijli-badam (B.) ; Kottaimundi, Rolla

mavu (Tarn.) ; Kajucba-bi, kaju (Mali.); gidi-mamed, munda-

n. o. anacardiacej:. 377

mamddichettu (Tel.) ; Jidi-vate, kempu gern bija, geru-poppu,
geru-vate, gerabija godamby (Kan.) ; Parahki-mava kuru,
Parangi-tnavu, kappal-clierunkuru, kappa-mavakuru (Mai.) The
hon. Inayet (Burm)..

Eng. : — The Cashew Nut.

Habitat: — Hotter parts of India, especially near the sea.

Naturalised from America.

An evergreen, 10-20ft. high. Bark considerably rough.

In old trees it is deeply cracked. The juice from the stem is
thickish and resinous, slightly brownish, blackening on
exposure. From the bark comes a yellowish hard resin having
mostly the appearance of yellow amber — the Cashew gum —
soluble and used for nearly the same purpose as gum-arabic."

Wood dark brown. Charcoal of the wood used by the iron-
smiths of Tavoy as the best for their trade. Leaves simple,
smooth, alternate, ex-stipulate, quite entire, ovate or obovate,
with a slightly rounded emarginate apex, smooth on both sides,
of a hard texture ; narrower, but obtuse at base ; 4-8in. by 3-5in.

Venation well-marked, whitish and permanent on the under surface. Nerves 10 pair, often less, nearly horizontal, sometimes bifurcating faintly. The bark and leaves contain much tannin. Petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in., slightly grooved on ventral side ; at times cylindric. Panicles corymbose, branched and spreading. Bracts leafy, numerous, lanceolate, hairy. Bracteoles at base of pedicels, broadly ovate, generally lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers small pentamerous, polygamous, 1 in. diam ; yellow, with pink, longitudinal stripes, often deep-crimson ; odour of mixed cloves and cinnamon. Calyx inferior, cleft nearly to base. Sepals erect, deciduous ; the base of sepals a crescent, forming an erect disk. Corolla alternate, linear-lanceolate, twice as long as the sepals. Stamens usually 9, all fertile ; one of these is nearly twice as long as the rest. Stamens often vary alternately. Filaments connate at base, free upwards. Anthers 2-celled, introse. Pistil in the male flower minute, with a very short style ; both well-developed in the hermaphrodite flower. Ovary in the hermaphrodite flower free,

campylotropous, superior, one-celled, ovoid or obcordate. Bail-

378 INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Ion describes it as compresso-obovate or obcordate, hence gibbous. This is a more accurate description, I think. Style simple, solitary, filiform, eccentric, becoming convolute, as if to bring the stigma into contact with the large anther of the long filament (Roxb). Stigma minute, often tinged crimson. Ovule solitary, long, conical ; inserted at the summit of a suberect, ascending panicle. Chalaza superior ; micropyle introse, inferior, near funicle. Fruit an ash-coloured nut, kidney-shaped, dry, shining, indurated. lin. long, ^in. broad at hilum ; somewhat compressed. Mesocarp soft, corky, lacunose, oleo-resinous. The epicarp and pericarp coriaceous, not woody, as Baillon says. The most noteworthy part of the plant is the succulent, fleshy, enlarged peduncle, soft and juicy, obovoid, slightly sweet, at times very acrid and irritating to the throat and tongue ; popularly sold as the Kaju fruit in the bazaar, and of which much liquor is manufactured in Goa. Seed kidney-shaped which is the real fruit, corresponding to the pericarp. Testa crisp, membranous, and easily removable, mottled reddish-brown outside,

deep crimson inside, of an astringent aromatic taste, separable from the kernel or milkwhite cotyledons by a resinous fracture ; albumen absent.

Parts used : — The fruit, seeds and spirit. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *All parts are used as medicine.*]**

Uses : — The bark is said to have alterative properties. The tar, which contains about 90 p. c. of anacardic acid and 10 p. c. of cardol, has recently been recommended as an external application in leprosy, ringworm, corns and obstinate ulcers ; it is powerfully rubefacient and vesicant, and requires to be used with caution. In Native practice, it is sometimes used as a counter-irritant. In Europe, a tincture of the pericarp (1 to 10 of rectified spirit) has been used in doses of 2 to 10 minims as a vermifuge. According to Basiner, the subcutaneous injection of small doses of cardol produces on cold-blooded animals paresis, increasing to paralysis of the extremities, stupor, paralysis of respiration and tetanic spasms. In warm-blooded animals large doses are not lethal, but stupor, paralysis of the extremities and diarrhoea occur, and, after death, congestion of

N. 0. ANACARDIACE.E. 379

the intestinal lining is found. Gardol seems to be excreted chiefly with the urine, but partially also with faeces. Applied on a small piece of lint to the skin of the breast, it raised a watery blister in 1A hours (Am. Journ. Pharm., 1882, Dymock).

<iframe width="420" height="315" src="//www.youtube.com/embed/VZOuH_fd1Dc" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

Between the laminae of the shell of the kernel there is a black caustic fluid, which contains an acrid, oily principle, cardol and a peculiar acid, anacardie acid.

The spirit distilled from the expressed juice of the fruit may be used as a stimulant (Watt.)

<iframe width="420" height="315" src="//www.youtube.com/embed/LWoxfCgXCw4" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

The kernel is nutritive, demulcent and emollient ; and the oil emollient. In the form of mixture, the kernel is useful for all the purposes for which the Mistura Amygdalae is employed, and also as a food in very weak patients suffering from incessant and chronic vomiting, with two or three minims of acid hydro-cyanic dil. in each dose. The oil is a mechanical as well as a chemical antidote for irritant poisons. It not only protects, to some extent, the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels from the irritation of the poison, and prevents both the solution and absorption of it, but also neutralizes it by forming a soap with it, if it happens to be an alkaline. It is also a good vehicle for liniments and other external applications (Mooden Sheriff).

[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *It is really surprising that ancient as well as modern literature mention very little about medicinal properties and uses of Anacardium roots, leaves and bark. In Indian Traditional Healing these parts are used as medicine both internally as well as externally. In areas where large scale plantations exist the young Traditional Healers are developing new Herbal Formulations based on roots, bark and leaves and using it in their daily practice. I have documented information about thousands of Herbal Formulations in which these parts are used as individual ingredient and also in form of combinations. Please see Tables Cashew-1 to Cashew-50 for details.*]

The kernels yield a light, yellow, bland oil. Niederstadt (1902) found the saponification value to be 179*84, and the iodine value, 60*6.

The pericarp or shell yields a black, acrid and powerfully vesicating oil.

Crossley and Le Sueur determined the following constants : Specific gravity, 0.9594 ; saponification value, 45 ; iodine value, 294 ; Reichert-Meissl value, 1.26. Though it possessed an abnormally high iodine value, practical experiments showed it to be a non-drying oil.

E-documents on Anacardium

<http://ecoport.org/ep?SearchType=articleList&Author=oudhia&...>

Citation

Oudhia, Pankaj (2013). Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Anacardium occidentale L. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." *Indian Medicinal Plants*. (1918)]. www.pankajoudhia.com

Views: 31

[Share](#) [Tweet](#) [Facebook](#)

- [< Previous Post](#)
- [Next Post >](#)

Add a Comment

You need to be a member of Research and Media Network to add comments!

[Join Research and Media Network](#)

About



[Matthew Wright](#) created this [Ning Network](#).

Welcome to
Research and Media Network

[Sign Up](#)
or [Sign In](#)

© 2021 Created by [Matthew Wright](#). Powered by_

[Badges](#) | [Report an Issue](#) | [Terms of Service](#)